CHAPTER 5

RDA LOG DATA

Section 5.1 Introduction

Figure 5-1 shows the organization of the log data windows. The RDA Log Data allows the operator to view three different types of logs. To view the different log categories, the operator selects the **Log Data** button located on the right side of the RDA HCI (Figure 2-3). A list appears with three different categories of logs (see Figure 5-2).
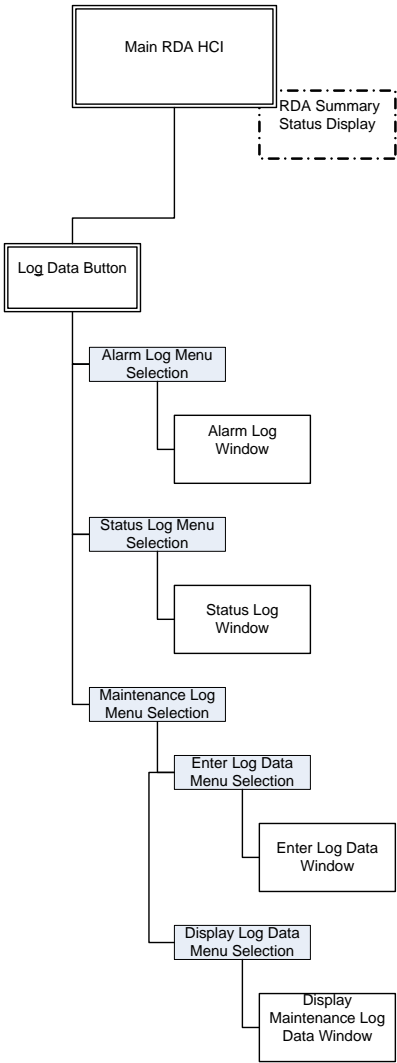

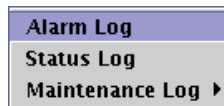**Figure 5-1. Log Data Window Organization**

Figure 5-2. Log Data Menu Options

5.1.1 <u>ALARM LOG</u>.

The Alarm Log displays RDA alarms as recorded in the Alarm Log file `ALMLOG`. More information on the Alarm Log is in Section 5.2.

5.1.2 <u>STATUS LOG</u>.

The Status Log displays the contents of the RDA Status Log file `RDALOG`. More information on the Status Log is in Section 5.3.

5.1.3 <u>MAINTENANCE LOG</u>.

The Maintenance Log provides two options. The operator can either view the maintenance logs or edit them. If the operator wishes to only view the Maintenance logs, the operator selects the **Display Log Data** option when the mouse hovers over the Maintenance Log in the list. See Figure 5-3. If the operator wishes to edit the Maintenance Log, the operator chooses the **Enter Log Data** option. More information on the Maintenance Log can be found in Section 5.4.

Figure 5-3. The Options for the Maintenance Log

The messages in the Alarm Log, Status Log, and Display Log Data options are not editable. The Enter Log Data option is the only log option which allows the operator to edit the contents of a log.

Section 5.2 Alarm Log

The Alarm Log allows the operator to view current RDA alarms and/or RDA alarm history. To open the `Alarm Log` window (See Figure 5-4), the operator presses the **Log Data** button on the `Main RDA HCI`, and then selects the **Alarm Log** option.
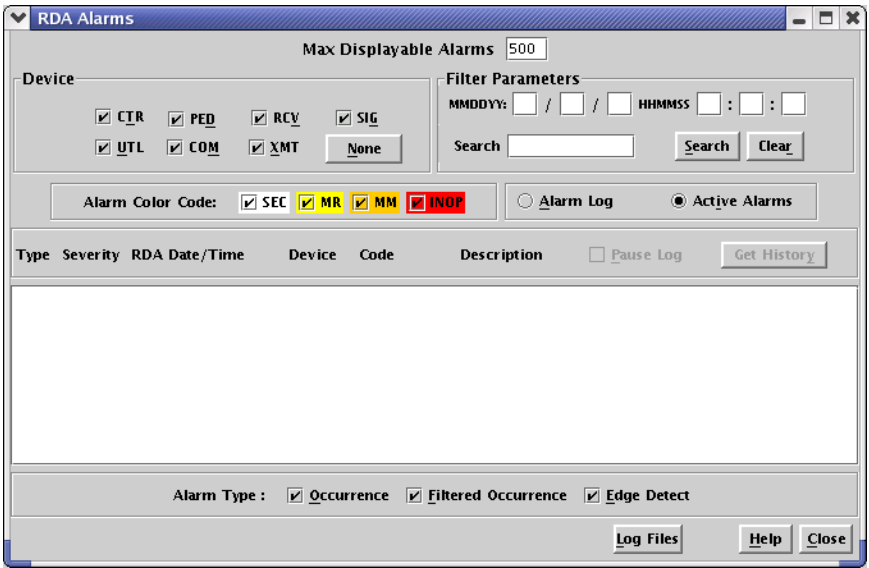

Figure 5-4. Alarm Log Window

The RDA Alarms are viewable in the `Alarm Log` window and are transmitted to the RPG and to the RMS as part of an RDA Status Data message. As alarms are raised on the RDA they are sent to the RDA HCI `Alarm Log` window. Since the `Alarm Log` window is protected, the operator will be unable to edit the text manually.

Each alarm shown in the `Alarm Log` window has an Alarm Type, Severity Level, RDA Date/ Time, Device, Alarm Code, and Description. The `Alarm Log` window stores up to 1000 alarms. This is done to keep the window from slowing down due to excess alarms. There is a Max Displayable Alarms field that allows the operator to change the maximum number of alarms to show in the window at one time, see 5.2.14. To view alarms that are older, see 5.2.15.

5.2.1 ALARM TYPE.

The alarm type will be displayed in this column. There are three types of alarms. `OCC` represents Occurrence alarms. `FOC` represents Filtered Occurrence alarms. `EDG` represents Edge Detected alarms.

Occurrence alarms are usually informative alarms. These alarms are set on each occurrence.
Once an occurrence alarm is set, it is not cleared until the system is restarted. Filtered occurrence
alarms are set only once for each occurrence within a 15 minute window. These are not cleared
until the system is restarted. Edge detected alarms are both set and cleared. They are set based on
event and cleared when the failure mode no longer exists.

5.2.2 SEVERITY LEVEL.

The alarm severity level is displayed in the severity column. It is also color coded:

Color	Meaning
Red	In operational (INOP)
Orange	Maintenance Mandatory (MM)
Yellow	Maintenance Required (MR)
White	Secondary (SEC)

INOP alarms force the system to the Standby state, and the system is inoperable. During
maintenance mandatory alarms, the system is still functional, but maintenance is strongly
recommended. When a maintenance required alarm occurs, maintenance is recommended.
However, this alarm type is typically not impacting system operation. Secondary alarms are
informative in nature, and they do not impact system operation.

5.2.3 RDA DATE/TIME.

The date and time that the alarm was raised will be displayed in the column.

5.2.4 DEVICE.

Alarms are categorized for different hardware functional categories. They are as follows:

DEVICES	MEANING
CTR	Control: Subprocesses, System Control
UTL	Utilities
PED	Pedestal
COM	Wideband (Connection to RPG)

DEVICES	MEANING
RCV	Receiver
XMT	Transmitter
SIG	Signal Processor

5.2.5 <u>CODE</u>.

The alarm code appears in this column. The alarm code is a unique number for each alarm. It is the numerical value transmitted to RPG and RMS.

5.2.6 <u>DESCRIPTION</u>.

This column displays a brief description of the alarm.

5.2.7 <u>FILTER ALARMS BY DEVICE</u>.

The operator can select or deselect the devices that he or she wants to filter. This will cause only the alarms whose device matches one of the selected devices to show up in the `Alarm Log` window. The operator can use the **All** or **None** button to select All of the devices or None of them. The text on the button changes from **All** to **None** and vice versa when it is pressed. At any time that the `Alarm Log` window is up, the operator can toggle the devices to help locate a specific alarm. When the `Alarm Log` window is initially opened, all of the devices will be selected.

5.2.8 <u>FILTER ALARMS BY DATE AND/OR TIME</u>.

The operator can filter the alarms by using the date and/or time filter. In order to use the Date and/ or Time filter, the operator must enter the correct information into the appropriate boxes. The first field is for the month: the appropriate numbers for this field are 01 - 12. The second field is for the day: the appropriate numbers for this field are 01 - 31. The third field is for the year: the appropriate numbers for this field are 00 - 99. The fourth field is for the hours: the appropriate numbers for this field are 00 - 23. The fifth field is for the minutes: the appropriate numbers are 00 - 59. The final field is for the seconds: the appropriate numbers for this field are 00 - 59. For example: if the operator enters 05/21/03 into the MM/DD/YY fields and 18:23:15 into the HH:MM:SS and presses the **Search** button, the search will find and display all of the available alarms that are stored on the HCI up to the 21st of May 2003 before 18:23:15. So if there are alarms from 05/20/03 and 05/19/03, they will be displayed as well.

If no alarms appeared after the search is finished, there are two possibilities. The first possibility is that there were no alarms that contained the search Date and/or Time. The second possibility is that the alarms that did meet the Date and/or Time criteria did not meet the other functional area criteria that the operator requested.

To clear the Filter Parameters, the operator presses the **Clear** button. After the **Clear** button is pressed, all of the alarms that match all of the selected filter criteria will appear in the window.

5.2.9 <u>FILTER ALARMS BY SEARCH STRING</u>.

If the operator wants to find alarms that match a particular String, word or words, the operator can enter the String into the Search field. The search is not case sensitive. The operator can begin the search by pressing the **Search** button. After the search is finished, all the alarms that meet the search criteria will be displayed in the window. If no alarms appeared after the search is finished, there are two possibilities. The first possibility is that there were no alarms that contained the search string. The second possibility is that the alarms that did meet the String criteria did not meet the other functional area criteria that the operator requested.

To clear the Filter Parameters, the operator presses the **Clear** button. After the **Clear** button is pressed, all of the alarms that match all of the selected filter criteria will appear in the window.

5.2.10 <u>FILTER ALARMS BY TYPE</u>.

All of the Alarm types will be selected when the Alarm Log first opens. The operator can select or deselect the alarm types that they want to view. The Alarm Log will automatically update the Alarm List when the operator selects/deselects an Alarm type. For example: when the operator deselects the Filtered Occurrence checkbox, all the Filtered Occurrence Alarms will be removed from the `Alarm Log` window.

5.2.11 <u>FILTER ALARMS BY SEVERITY (COLOR CODE)</u>.

If the operator only wants to display alarms that are for a specific severity level, they can be selected or deselected in the Alarm Color Code area of the `Alarm Log` window. The alarm list will automatically update with the alarms that match any of the selected severity levels. For example: when the operator deselects MR, all of the Maintenance Required alarms will be removed from the alarm list. If there are no alarms that exist that match any of the selected severity levels, the alarm list will be blank.

5.2.12 <u>SHOW ACTIVE ALARMS/ALARM LOG</u>.

The two radio buttons next to the Alarm Color Code section represent which types of Alarms the operator wants to view. The Alarm Log option allows the operator to view a brief history of the alarms in the RDA. On the Local RDA HCI, this `Alarm Log` window automatically receives the brief alarm history upon connection to the RDA. On a Remote RDA HCI, the history has to be requested explicitly using the **Get History** button on the `Alarm Log` window. This history contains the last, up to 250, alarms that have been raised on the RDA. The history is not automatically sent to the Remote RDA HCI's to conserve bandwidth.

The Active Alarms option allows the operator to view all of the active alarms on the RDA. Active alarms are defined as Edge Detected alarms that are set. This list updates when Edge Detected alarms are set or cleared.

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If there are no alarms displayed in the window, either there are not any Edge Detected alarms set, or the alarms that are set do not match all of the filtered parameters.

5.2.13 <u>GET ALARM HISTORY</u>.

The **Get History** button is available only from the Alarm Log portion of the `Alarm Log` window. It is used to get a brief history of the alarms that have been raised on the RDA. This is available so that the operators at a Remote RDA HCI can view the most recent alarm activity. On the Local RDA HCI, the history is available as soon as connection to the RDA is established. A Remote RDA HCI has to explicitly request the history so that the extra bandwidth is not used unnecessarily.

5.2.14 <u>MAX DISPLAYABLE ALARMS</u>.

The Max Displayable Alarms field stores the number for the maximum number of alarms to be displayed in the Alarm Log. The valid range for this field is 1 - 999, with 500 being the default value. To change the number, click the field and enter the number that is desired, then either **[Tab]** out of the field, press **Enter** or click the Alarm Log display area. This will cause the number of displayed alarms to change.

5.2.15 <u>VIEW ALARM LOG FILES</u>.

Alarm log files are created throughout the day to keep the file size down. To view Alarm Log files, the operator presses the **Log Files** button located at the bottom of the `Alarm Log` window. A window appears and displays all the alarm log files that are available to view (See Figure 5-5).
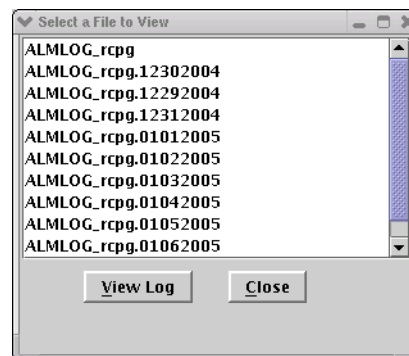

Figure 5-5. Alarm Log Files to View

The operator selects a file to view from the provided list, and then presses the **View Log** button. A new window appears and allows the operator to view the contents of the file (See Figure 5-6). When the operator is done viewing log files, the operator selects the **Close** button, which will return control to the `Alarm Log` window.
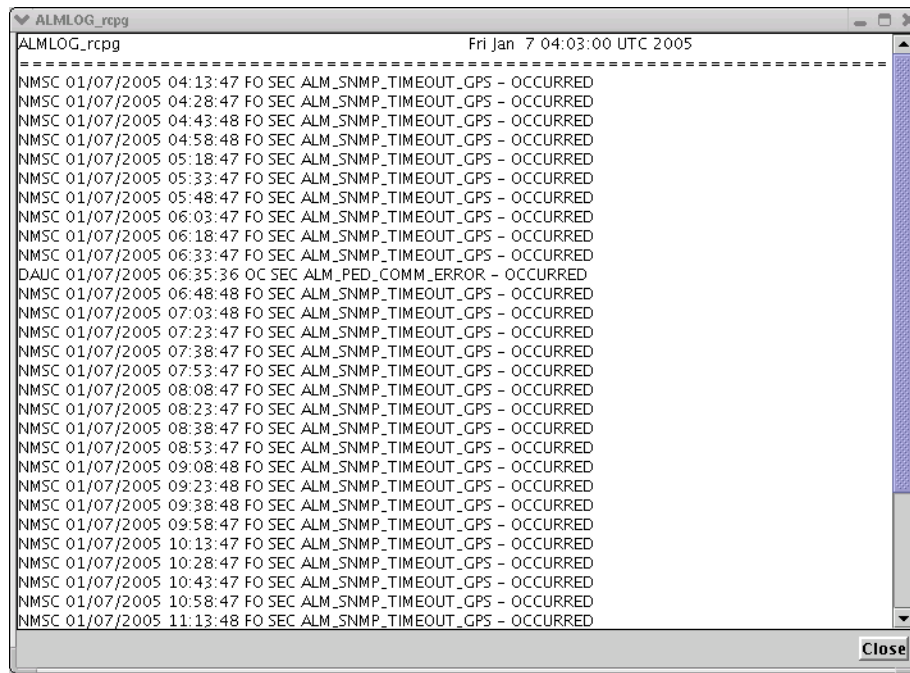
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Figure 5-6. Contents of File Viewed

To close an open alarm log file, the operator selects the **Close** button located at the bottom of the window. The operator returns to the window with the list of all the alarm files.

If the operator does not select a file to view before clicking on **View Log**, the Select a File window appears. See Figure 5-7.
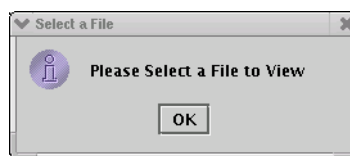

Figure 5-7. Select a File Window

5.2.16 <u>HELP FOR THE ALARM LOG</u>.

If the operator needs to access the help documentation for the Alarm Log window, the operator presses the **Help** button located at the bottom right hand corner of the Alarm Log window. This opens up the RDA HCI Help Pages (Figure 2-48).

5.2.17 <u>CLOSE THE ALARM LOG</u>.

To close the `Alarm Log` window, the operator presses the **Close** button located at the bottom right of the `Alarm Log` window. The `Alarm Log` window closes, and control returns to the Main RDA HCI.

Section 5.3 Status Log

The Status Log is where the operator can view the status log messages on the RDA. The Status Log Messages are generated by the internal processes on the RDA. To open the `Status Log` window (Figure 5-8), the operator presses the **Log Data** button on the Main RDA HCI, and then selects the `Status Log` option. The Status Log window will store up to 999 messages.
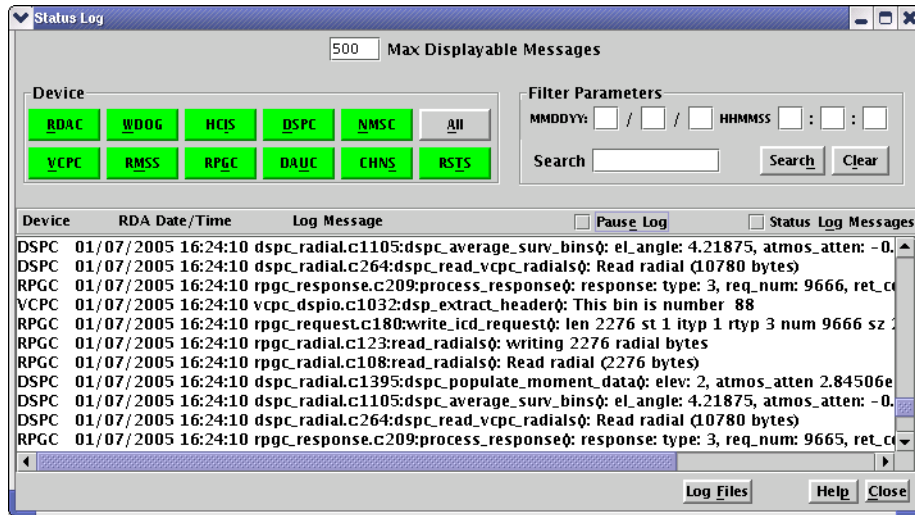
Figure 5-8. Status Log Window

5.3.1 <u>FILTER MESSAGES BY PROCESS NAME</u>.

Status Log Messages are generated by each process. They are labeled filterable by the process names:

Process	Meaning
RDAC	RDA Control Process
VCPC	VCP Control Process
WDOG	Watchdog
RMSS	Remote Monitoring Sub-System (FAA Redundant Systems)
HCIS	Server for the RDA HCI
RPGC	Radar Data Converter to RPG Format

Process	Meaning
DSPC	Digital Signal Processor Control
DAUC	Data Acquisition Unit Control
NMSC	Network Management
CHNS	Channel Server (on redundant channel systems)
RSTS	Radar System Test Server
All/None	All process IDs

When the `Status Log` window first opens, the process IDs will be green, yellow, or red. Green indicates that the process log messages are being displayed and in Normal mode. Yellow indicates that the process is logging in Verbose mode. Red indicates that the process log messages are not being displayed.

The operator can change the verbosity of a process by clicking on the button that represents the process ID and selecting Verbose, Normal, or Off. All process IDs can be placed in Verbose, Normal, or Off mode at the same time by clicking on the **All** button and selecting Verbose, Normal, or Off. Verbose should only be selected when troubleshooting specific maintenance actions.

5.3.2 FILTER STATUS LOG MESSAGES BY DATE AND/OR TIME.

The operator can filter the messages by using the Date and/or Time filter. The filter displays messages prior to the Date/Time entered. The first field is for the month: the appropriate numbers for this field are 01-12. The second field is for the day: the appropriate numbers for this field are 01-31. The third field is for the year: the appropriate number for this field are 00-99. The fourth field is for the hours: the appropriate numbers for this field are 00 to 23. The fifth field is for the minutes: the appropriate numbers are 00 to 59. The final field is for the seconds: the appropriate numbers for this field are 00 to 59. For example: if the operator enters 05/21/03 into the MM/DD/YY fields and 18:23:15 into the HH:MM:SS, the search will find messages that were logged on or before the 21st of May 2003 before 18:23:15. To begin the search for the Date and/or Time criteria, the operate must press the **Search** button. The messages that match the Date and/or Time criteria will be displayed in the window.

If no messages appear after the search is finished, then no messages meet the criteria. To clear the Filter Parameters, the operator presses the **Clear** button. After the button is pressed, the log is refreshed with all previous messages.

5.3.3 FILTER STATUS LOG MESSAGES BY SEARCH STRING.

If the operator wants to find messages that match a particular String, word or words, he or she can enter the String into the Search field, which is case sensitive. The operator begins the search by pressing the **Search** button. After the search is done, all the messages that meet the search criteria are displayed in the window.

If no messages appeared after teh search is finished, then no messages meet the criteria. To clear the Filter Parameters, the operator presses the **Clear** button. After the button is pressed, the log is refreshed with all previous messages.

5.3.4 TRANSMITTING STATUS LOG MESSAGES.

The Status Log window provides a way for the operator to control whether or not the RDA HCI receives Status Log Messages. This is done by selecting/deselecting the Status Log Messages check box on the Status Log window. By default, the RDA HCI will receive Status Log Messages. The Status Log messages can be turned off to conserve bandwidth, which is recommended for Remote RDA HCI's.

5.3.5 MAXIMUM DISPLAYABLE MESSAGES.

The Max Displayable Messages field stores the number for the maximum number of messages to be displayed in the Status Log. The valid range for this field is 0 - 999, with 500 being the default value. To change the number, click the field and enter the number that is desired, then either **[Tab]** out of the field, press **Enter** or click the Status Log display area. This will cause the number of displayed messages to change.

5.3.6 PAUSE LOG.

The Pause Log check box is provided to allow the operator to temporarily pause the Status Log window. This is helpful when trying to read a series of log messages. When the Pause Log check box is selected, it pauses the scrolling. This stops new messages that are logged from being displayed until Pause Log is deselected. Once Pause Log is deselected, all messages received are again displayed, including messages received while Pause Log was selected.

5.3.7 <u>VIEW STATUS LOG FILES</u>.

To view the Status Log Files, the operator presses the **Log Files** button located at the bottom of the `Status Log` window. A window appears and displays all the status log files that the operator can view (see Figure 5-9).
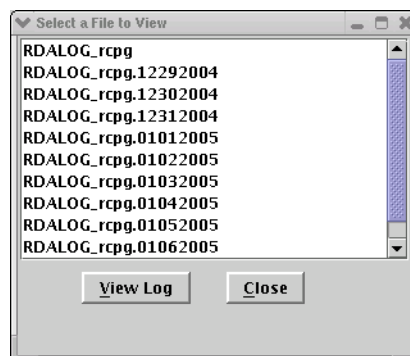

Figure 5-9. Select a File to View Window

The operator selects a file to view, and then selects the View Log button. A new window appears and allows the operator to view the contents of the file (see Figure 5-10). If the operator does not want to view any of the listed log files, the operator clicks on the **Close** button and returns to the `Status Log` window.
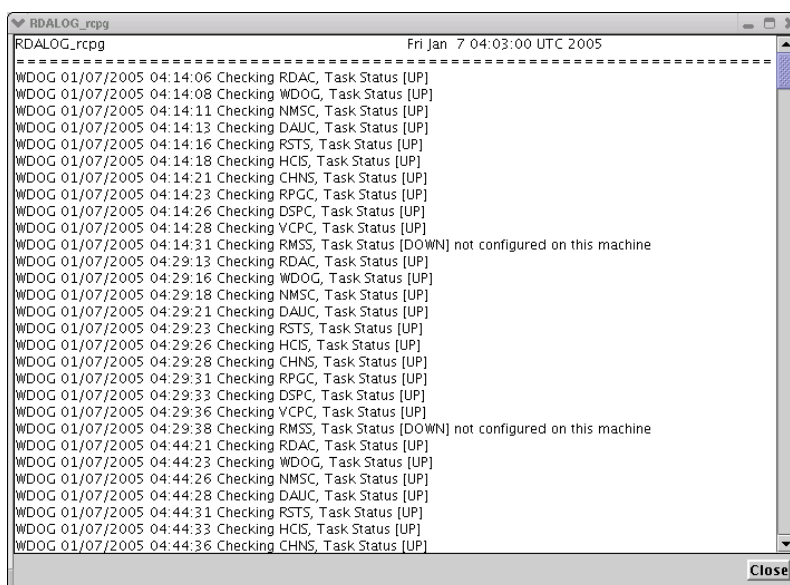
Figure 5-10. Contents of the Selected Log File

To close the file, the operator selects the **Close** button located at the bottom of the window. The operator returns to the window with the list of all the status files.

If the operator does not select a file to view before clicking on **View Log**, the `Select a File` window appears. See .
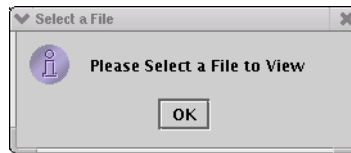
Figure 5-11. Select a File Window

5.3.8 HELP FOR THE STATUS LOG.

If the operator needs to access the help documentation for the `Status Log` window, the operator presses the **Help** button located at the bottom right corner of the `Status Log` window. This opens up the RDA HCI Help Pages.

5.3.9 CLOSE THE STATUS LOG.

To close the `Status Log` window, the operator presses the **Close** button located at the bottom right of the `Status Log` window. The `Status Log` window closes.

Section 5.4 Maintenance Log

The Maintenance Log menu contains two commands. The first command is to allow the operator to enter maintenance log data. The second command is to allow the operator to display log data. To access the Maintenance Log commands, the operator presses the **Log Data** button on the Main RDA HCI (Figure 2-3), selects the **Maintenance Log** menu, and selects the desired command.
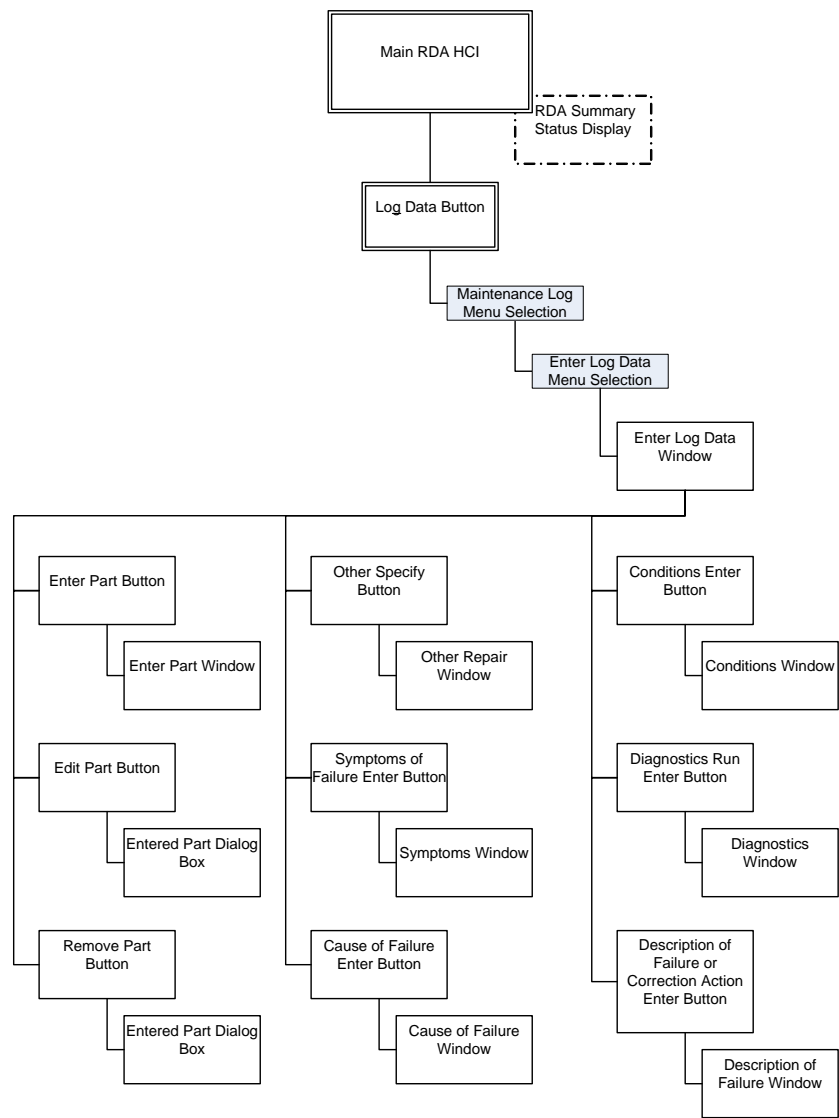
Figure 5-12. Maintenance Log Window Organization

5.4.1 ENTER LOG DATA WINDOW.

The first option of the Maintenance Log menu is the **Enter Log Data** command. The `Enter Log Data` window (Figure 5-13) allows the operator to enter information into a maintenance log file. When the `Enter Log Data` window initializes, it looks for a default log file. If the default log file is not found, a dialog is displayed to the operator and allows the operator to select an existing log file or create a new log file. If the operator selects the **Cancel** button on the dialog, a message is displayed indicating a log file must be used, and the program exits.

Figure 5-13. Enter Log Data Window

The **Change file** button allows the operator to choose another file for saving the information. See figure x. Pressing **OK** selects the new file for saving. **Cancel** keeps the default file for saving.

Figure 5-14. Select Log File Window

The **OK** button allows the operator to save the entered information. When the operator clicks on **OK**, another window opens asking the operator if they wish to enter another Maintenance Log record. See Figure 5-15. If the operator clicks on **Yes** on the `Continue` window, the operator will return to the `Enter Log Data` window. If the operator clicks on **No** on the `Continue` window, the `Enter Log Data` window closes, and the operator returns to the `Main RDA HCI`.

The **Close** button on the `Enter Log Data` window allows the operator to close the Maintenance Log and return to the `Main RDA HCI` window without saving the entered information. The **Help** button and menu item allows the operator to access the help documentation for the Maintenance Log.
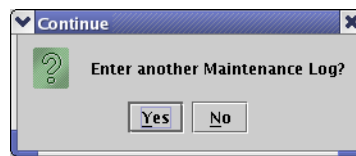
Figure 5-15. Continue Window

5.4.1.1 <u>Maintenance Fields</u>. The first three rows on the left of the Maintenance Log are the Maintenance Time and Date fields. The first column is for the Hours; valid range is 0 to 23. The second column is for the Minutes; valid range is 0 to 59. The third column is for the Month; valid range is 01 to 12. The forth column is for the Day; the valid range is 01 to 31. The fourth column is for the 4-digit Year. The Time and Date fields for "Time and Date of Maintenance Action" (the first row) are required. If the operator does not enter any data into those fields, the `Required Fields Incomplete Dialog Box` (Figure 5-16) appears informing the operator of the error. To close the dialog box, the operator clicks the **OK** button and enters information into the missing field(s).

Figure 5-16. Required Fields Incomplete Dialog Box

If the operator enters an invalid entry for the Time or Date, the `Invalid Entry` dialog box (Figure 5-17) appears and informs the operator of the correct range for the item.
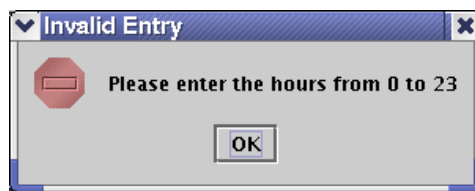
Figure 5-17. Invalid Entry Dialog Box

The next six rows after the Maintenance Time and Date fields will contain the information about the maintenance, i.e. who was in charge of the maintenance, what actions were taken during the maintenance, etc. The operator is not required to complete these fields.

5.4.1.2 Repair Time Fields. The nine rows on the right of the Maintenance Log are the Repair Time fields. The operator enters the time in Hours (first column) and Minutes (second column) into the appropriate fields. The ninth row contains the "Other" Repair Time. When entering data into this row, the operator needs to select the **Specify** button. The Other Repair window (Figure 5-18) appears, and the operator enters a brief description of the repair time in the space provided.
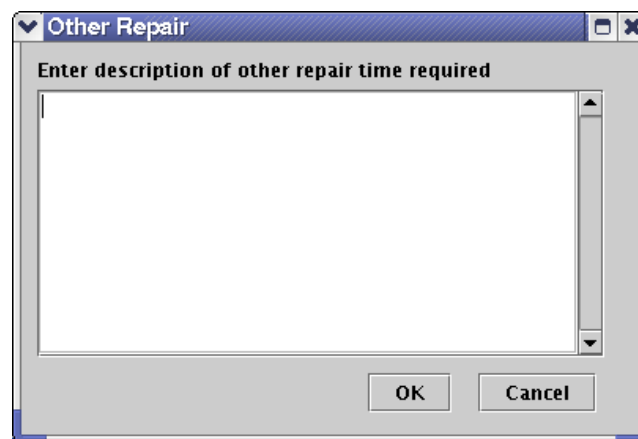
Figure 5-18. Other Repair Window

The Total Repair Time (first row) is required. If the operator does not enter any data into those fields, a dialog box (Figure 5-16) informing the operator to enter the required fields will be displayed when the operator clicks the **OK** button. If the operator enters an invalid entry for the Time, the Invalid Entry dialog box (Figure 5-17) appears and informs the operator of the correct type and range for the errant item.

5.4.1.3 Parts Replaced. The three buttons above the Parts Replaced area allow the operator to manipulate the records of the replaced parts. If the pointer hovers over any of the three parts buttons, the shortcut key will appear along with a tool tip explaining what the button does.

5.4.1.4 <u>Enter Part</u>. When the operator presses the **Enter Part** button, a `window` (Figure 5-19) appears to allow the operator to enter information about a new part.

Figure 5-19. Enter Part Window

The **Enter Part** button allows the operator to enter the following information about a new part:

- Part Identification
- Part Federal Stock Number
- Part Serial Number
- Card Slot Number
- Logic Unit Number
- Disposition of Part
- Logistics Delay in Securing Part

The Part Identification is the only field that is required. If the operator selects the **OK** button without entering the Part Identification, the `Invalid Entry` dialog box (Figure 5-20) will appear and inform the operator to enter a valid Part Identification.
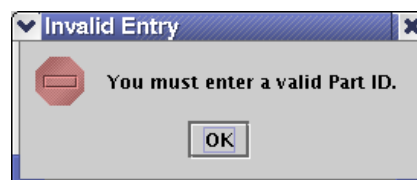
Figure 5-20. Invalid Entry Dialog Box

The valid ranges for the Logistics Delay in Securing Part fields are 0 to 999 on the Hours field and 0 to 59 on the Minutes field. If the operator enters an invalid entry for the hours or minutes, an Invalid Entry dialog box will be displayed informing the operator of the correct range of the required input.

The **OK** button in the Enter Part dialog allows the operator to save the entered part information and return to the Maintenance Log. The new part is added to the list in the `Parts Replaced` area window. The **Cancel** button in the `Enter Part` window allows the operator to return to the Maintenance Log without saving the entered information.

5.4.1.5 Edit Part. The **Edit Part** button allows the operator to edit the information about a replaced part from the list in the `Parts Replaced` area. The operator should select a part before pressing the **Edit Part** button. If the operator does not select a part before pressing the **Edit Part** button, the `No Selection` dialog box (Figure 5-21) appears and notifies the operator of the error. To correct this error, the operator first needs to select **OK** on the dialog box, select a part from the repaired parts list, and reselect the **Edit Part** button. When the Replaced Part is opened, it will look similar to the picture in Figure 5-19, except the text fields will have information in them.
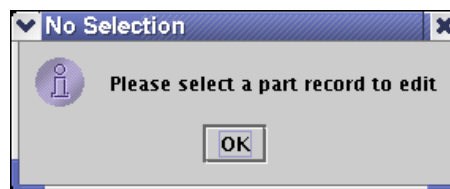
Figure 5-21. No Selection Dialog Box

5.4.1.6 Remove Part. The **Remove Part** button allows the operator to remove a part from the Parts Replaced list. The operator should select a part before pressing the **Remove Part** button. If the operator does not select a part before pressing the **Remove Part** button, the `No Selection` dialog box (Figure 5-22) appears and notifies the operator of the error. To correct this error, the operator first needs to select **OK** on the error window, select a part from the repaired parts list, and reselect the **Remove Part** button.
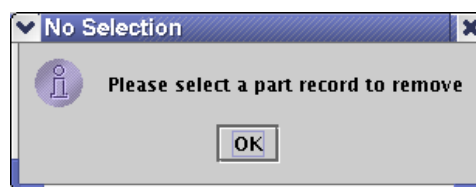

Figure 5-22. No Selection Dialog Box

5.4.1.7 Enter Buttons. There are five **Enter** buttons onthe `Enter Log Data` window. The **Enter** button is where the operator can enter the symptoms, cause of failure, conditions, diagnostic run, and the description of failure or corrective action. After the operator enters a description into any one of the **Enter** button's windows and saves them, the text on the button changes from "**Enter**" to "**Edit**".

5.4.1.7.1 Symptoms of Failure Enter Button. The **Symptoms of Failure Enter** button allows the operator to describe the symptoms of a particular failure. After the button is pressed, the `Symptoms` window (Figure 5-23) will appear. The operator types a description of the symptoms into the dialog box. To save the data, the operator needs to select the **OK** button and the window will close. If the **Cancel** button is pressed while the window is open, the description in the window will be deleted, and the window will close.
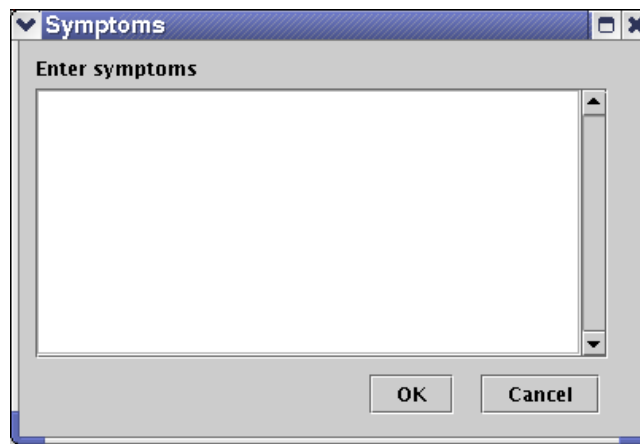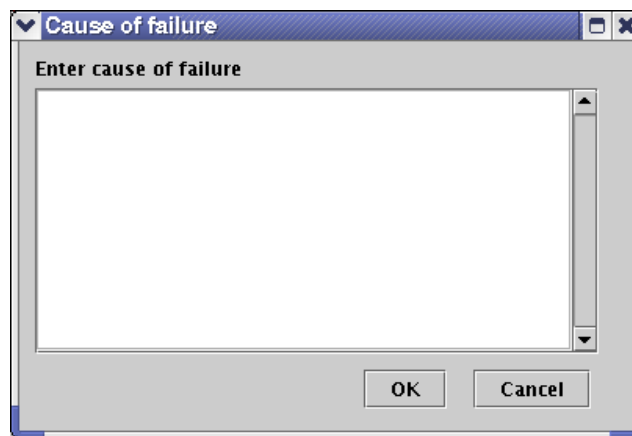

Figure 5-23. Symptoms Window

5.4.1.7.2 Cause of Failure Enter Button. The **Cause of Failure Enter** button allows the operator to describe the cause of a particular failure. After the button is pressed, the `Cause of Failure` window (Figure 5-24) will appear. The operator types a description of the cause of failure into the window. To save the data, the operator needs to select the **OK** button and the window will close. If the **Cancel** button is pressed while the window is open, the description in the window will be deleted, and the window will close.
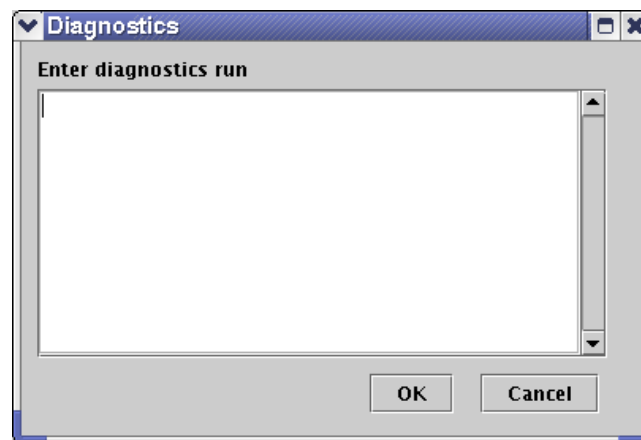
Figure 5-24. Cause of Failure Window

5.4.1.7.3 <u>Conditions Enter Button</u>. The **Conditions Enter** button allows the operator to describe the conditions of a particular part. After the button is pressed, the Conditions window (Figure 5-25) will appear. The operator types a description of the conditions into the window. To save the data, the operator needs to select the **OK** button and the window will close. If the **Cancel** button is pressed while the window is open, the description in the window will be deleted, and the window will close.
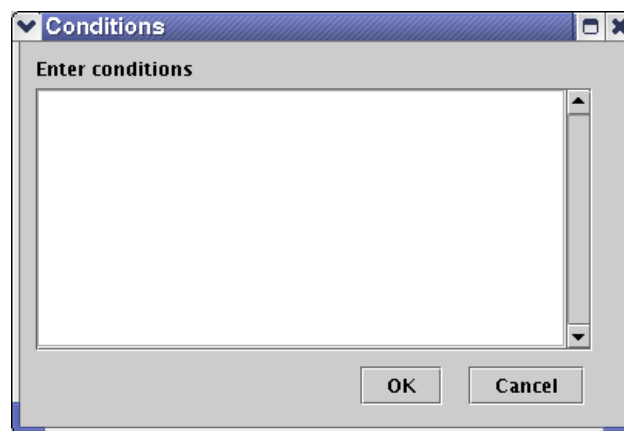
Figure 5-25. Conditions Window

5.4.1.7.4 <u>Diagnostics Run Enter Button</u>. The **Diagnostics Run Enter** button allows the operator to describe the diagnostics run on a particular part. After the button is pressed, the Diagnostics window (Figure 5-26) will appear. The operator types a description of the diagnostics into the window. To save the data, the operator needs to select the **OK** button and the window will close. If the **Cancel** button is pressed while the window is open, the description in the window will be deleted, and the window will close.

Figure 5-26. Diagnostics Window

5.4.1.7.5 <u>Description of Failure or Corrective Action Enter Button</u>. The **Description of Failure or Corrective Action Enter** button allows the operator to describe a failure or corrective action on a particular part. After the button is pressed, the `Description of Failure` window (Figure 5-27) will appear. The operator types a description of the failure or corrective action into the window. To save the data, the operator needs to select the **OK** button and the window will close. If the **Cancel** button is pressed while the window is open, the description in the window will be deleted and the window will close.
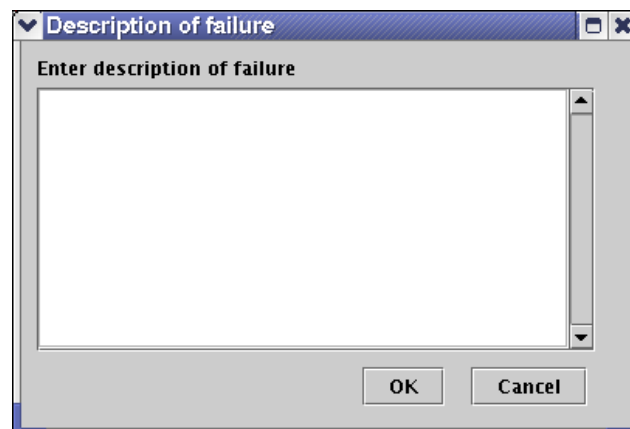
Figure 5-27. Description Window

5.4.2 <u>DISPLAY MAINTENANCE LOG WINDOW</u>.

The second option for the Maintenance log is the **Display Log Data** command. This option allows the operator to view previously entered maintenance log records. When the operator selects it, the `Display Maintenance Log` window (Figure 5-28) appears.
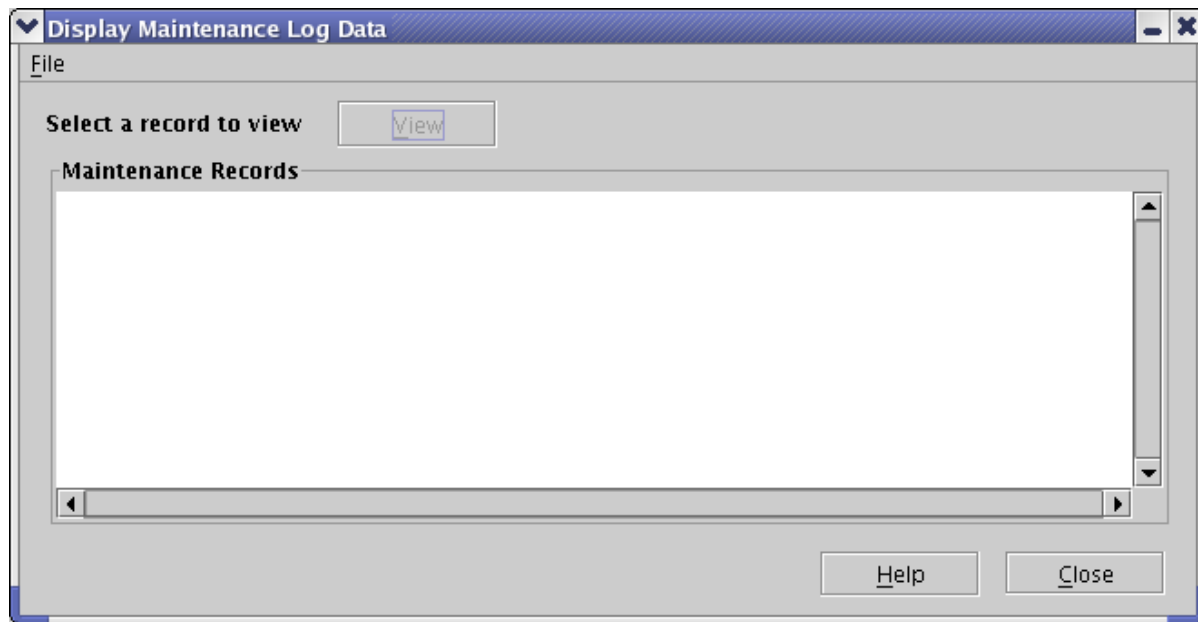
Figure 5-28. Display Maintenance Log Window

When the window is first displayed, no records will appear in the list. The **Help** button allows the operator to access the help documentation for the Maintenance Log. To open a list of records, the operator must click on the **File** menu and select **Open log file**. The `Select log file` window will display. See Figure 5-29.
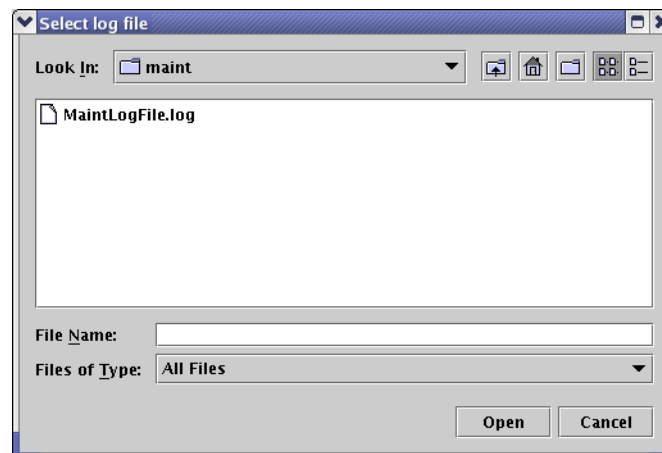

Figure 5-29. Select Log File Window

If the **Cancel** button is pressed, the `Select log file` window closes and the operator returns to the blank `Display Maintenance Log Data` window. To open a log file, the operator just selects the log file by clicking on it and pressing the **Open** button. The `Select log file` window closes and the `Display Maintenance Log Data` window appears with records listed. See Figure 5-30.
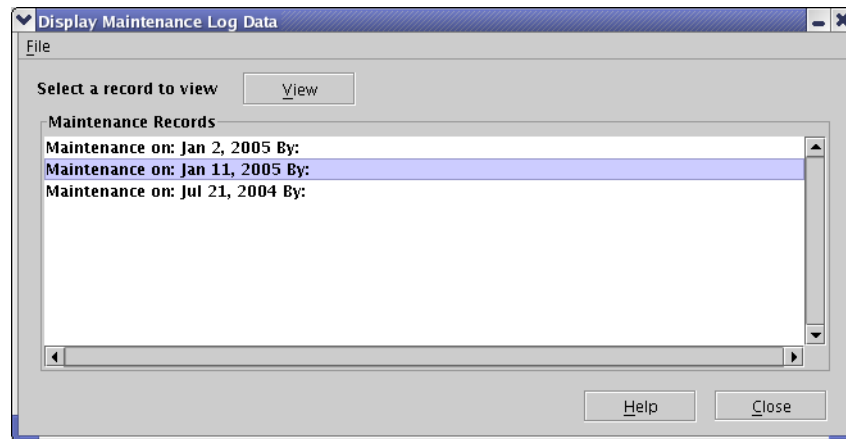

Figure 5-30. Display Maintenance Log Data Window with Records List

The operator can view the maintenance log records one at a time by selecting a record and pressing the **View** button. The operator cannot edit the `Display Maintenance Log` window when he or she is in the display view. See Figure 5-31.

Figure 5-31. Display Log Data

Clicking on **Close** will return the operator to the `Display Maintenance Log` window with the records listed.